

REMARKS

Claims 1-25 are currently pending. The amendments to claims 24 and 25 were made to clarify antecedent basis in the claims. No new matter has been added.

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and allowance of the above-captioned application.

Prior Art Rejections

The Office Action includes: (1) a rejection of claims 1-10 and 17-22 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by the Parasnis (U.S. Patent No. 6,728,753 B1); (2) a rejection of claim 11 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Parasnis, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Karam ("Visualization Using Timelines"); (3) a rejection of claims 12-15 and 24 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Parasnis, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Uchihashi ("Video Manja: Generating Semantically Meaningful Video Summaries"); (4) a rejection of claim 16 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Parasnis in view of Uchihashi, as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Lin (U.S. Patent No. 5,978,818); (5) a rejection of claim 23 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Parasnis, as applied to claim 20 above, and further in view of Fujioka (U.S. Patent No. 5,414,481); and (6) a rejection of claim 25 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as

allegedly being unpatentable over Parasnis in view of Uchihashi, as applied to claim 24 above, and further in view of Karam. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

The Present Invention

Disclosed is an apparatus and method for capturing a live presentation wherein electronic still images of the information displayed during the presentation are gathered by means for capturing electronic still images. As shown in Figure 1, an exemplary embodiment of the claimed invention captures images of slides presented on a screen. Figure 2 illustrates one means for collecting electronic still images as recited in the independent claims. Figures 4, 11 and 12-20 illustrate other means for implementing the capture of electronic still images of the materials presented during the presentation.

The Parasnis Patent

The Parasnis patent discloses an apparatus that enables a live presentation comprising a plurality of presentation slides and audio and, optionally, visual content to be broadcast to a plurality of receiving computers over a network. The presentation slides are replicated onto receiving computers, along with the audio and visual content, which are synchronized with the presentation slides. The visual content is a streaming video of the presenter taken during the live presentation. The plurality of presentation slides are sent as HTML files via a computer network **in advance of the start of the presentation on the receiving computer.** When the

presentation is to be presented on the receiving computer, the previously sent HTML slides and the associated audio and visual content is synchronized, so the previously sent HTML slides are presented contemporaneously with the visual and audio content so as to present on the receiving computer allegedly as an as-realistic "live" presentation as possible.

The 35 U.S.C. §102(e) rejections

For a claim to be anticipated, each and every element as set forth in the claim must be found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628,631(Fed. Cir. 1987).

In marked contrast from the Parasnis disclosure, the claimed features recited in claim 1 include means for capturing during the live presentation electronic still images. As stated above, the electronic still images recited in the claims of the present application are images of the presentation materials that are to be displayed.

As can be seen in Figure 9 of Parasnis, the presentation slides of the presentation material, as represented by element 1178, are forwarded to a server from which the presentation slides 1178 are forwarded for presentation on the receiving computer. Afterwards, the video content 1192 is captured by the video camera 1160 and is provided to the server 1170, which forwards the video content 1192 to the receiving computer where the "live" visual content 1194 is presented to the user. The ultimate presentation broadcast by Parasnis is illustrated in Figure 10.

As can be seen, the HTML slides are shown as element 1198 and the visual content is shown as 1194. Neither of which comprise an electronic still image that is captured during the live presentation as recited in independent claims 1 and 20.

Support for Applicants' characterization of Parasnis can be found in the cited column 4, lines 1-34 in the Office Action. In column 4, line 5, Parasnis discloses that the live presentation includes a predefined content portion. The predefined content portion comprises a plurality of presentation slides and a live content portion. The live content portion includes live audio and, at times, visual aspects of the presentation. The visual aspects of the live content may comprise a view of the presenter during the live presentation (col. 4, lines 13-15 and Fig. 10). This is not the same as the recited feature of claim 1 of capturing during the live presentation electronic still images for displaying by a display device which displays the electronic still images for viewing by an audience. The visual content portion of Parasnis comprises moving image data of the presentation and not electronic still image data of the images to be displayed.

Additionally, the cited text does not state that the visual aspects of the live content will include the presentation materials to be displayed.

In summary, the predefined content of Parasnis is the plurality of slides that make up the presentation materials, which are sent before the audio and optional visual content to the receiving computer. The live content after being captured is sent to the receiving computer where it is synchronized with the previously-sent

predefined content for presentation to the viewer as shown in Figure 10. This is supported by Parasnis disclosure at column 4, lines 20-51.

This destination is not trivial. Last minute changes to slides is a common occurrence and forwarding the right version of a slide deck before a presentation is labor intensive particularly as many presentations are being given in a same venue or time frame. The Parasnis patent does not address this issue. The mechanism of capturing still images during the live presentation is not appreciated or suggested by the Parasnis patent.

As shown above, Parasnis fails to disclose means for capturing during a live presentation electronic still images for display by a display device which display said electronic still images for viewing by an audience. Therefore, the rejection of claims 1-10 and 17-22 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) should be withdrawn.

The 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejections

One criteria for establishing a prima facie case of obviousness is that all features of the claimed invention be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974).

With regard to the 35 U.S.C. §103 rejection of claim 24 as being unpatentable over Parasnis, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Uchihashi, the Office Action states that Parasnis discloses a computer readable medium containing instructions for controlling a data processing system to perform the method including the steps of initiating display of an image, and automatically capturing image data

from the image in response to the initiation, among other features. Referring to Figure 9 of Parasnis, the display of image 1158 may be initiated by the laptop computer 1152 and be displayed via the CRT projector 1156. However, the automatically capturing image data from the image in response to the initiation step as recited in claim 24 is not disclosed. As stated above in response to the §102(e) rejection, the image data captured by Parasnis is of the presenter as shown by video content 1192 and not the image that is to be displayed. In addition, because the displayed presentation materials are already separate predefined content from the visual content, there is no suggestion or need for Parasnis to capture still image data, with or without motion image content, of the images to be displayed.

The Office Action does not state how Uchihashi cures this deficiency in Parasnis. The Office Action does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness in the rejection of claim 24 because all of the features of the claim are not taught by or suggested by the cited the prior art references. Since claim 25 depends on 24, the rejections of both claims 24 and 25 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) should be withdrawn.

With regard to the rejection of claims 12-15, which depend from claim 1, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), the Office Action states that Parasnis does not disclose means for storing, means for searching or means for creating a searchable transcript, which are deficiencies allegedly cured by Uchihashi. However, as stated above, Parasnis fails to disclose or suggest means for capturing electronic still images as recited in independent claim 1. This deficiency is not cured by Uchihashi. Accordingly, the rejection of claims 12-15 should be withdrawn.

Claims 11 and 16 depend from claim 1, while claim 23 depends from claim 20. Claims 1 and 20, as stated above, recite claimed features that are not taught or suggested by Parasnis. The deficiencies of Parasnis identified above are not cured by Karam, Lin and Fujioka as applied to claims 11, 16 and 23, respectively nor does the office cite them for these propositions. Therefore, the 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejections of claims 11, 16 and 23 should also be withdrawn.

In light of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and allowance in the above-captioned application. Should any residual issues exist, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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